

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of The Bee, Telephone 238.

Men who read intelligently may be relied on to vote intelligently.

Bryan should have stayed at home for his notification if he wanted to keep cool and comfortable.

I'm not going to say a word until after I have been officially notified of my nomination—William J. Bryan.

It's really too bad that New York and its surroundings were not organized into Greater New York before the mayor got there.

The National Retail Butchers' association is in session at Denver, but up to the hour of going to press the price of sausage had not been visibly affected.

Remarkable, is it not, how much more ardent in their advocacy of the free silver delusion the new-made converts are than the old-time silver and greenback war horses who have been bred for years on cheap nourishment.

Omaha entertains another national convention next week in the Young People's union of the United Presbyterian church. Handsome treatment of the visitors will mean a handsome advertisement when they scatter to their homes.

If really so anxious to reach the heart of the enemy's country, Candidate Bryan ought not to stop his eastern tour at New York, but press on across the Atlantic and land the terrible Rothschilds in their Lombard street den.

Bryan coddled by Tammany and other similar reform organizations of New York must be a soothing spectacle to members of that great reform party, the populists, who have nominated Bryan as the embodiment of reform.

The colored free silver man is a rarity in these parts. The colored man is for the most part a laborer who lives from the wages of his toil, and he wants the dollar he earns to buy as much as any other dollar that the government has issued.

Out west Mr. Bryan insisted on accommodating himself to a berth in an ordinary sleeping car. Down east he indulges himself in traveling in a special private coach. This is a new application of the old rule of foraging on the enemy.

The people are eager for information and instruction on the political issues of the day. That is proved over and over every time people are turned away from a public meeting at which addresses have been promised from prominent speakers.

That union depot matter must not be permitted to drop out of sight. Omaha must have the depot by the time the Transmississippi Exposition opens in 1898 and the sooner the railroads accept this as a basis of negotiations the better for all concerned.

The reappearance of the lightning rod shark is chronicled from several Nebraska towns. The impression was gaining ground of recent years that the rolling rod man was fast becoming a relic of bygone days. Apparently it is the agitation for the restoration of conditions that existed before 1873 that is bringing along with it a resurrection of the lightning rod man and his old tricks.

The exposition company will ask of the legislatures of this and western states appropriations to cover the cost of exhibits by those states. In order to insure liberal responses the people of those states should be informed of the enterprise in detail, so they can intelligently tell their representatives in the legislature what to do. Up to this date the people of the west have only a general idea of the exposition.

Prospective visitors to the fair and festival are given the assurance that upon application to the Commercial club and to the Young Men's Christian association committee they can secure comfortable and desirable quarters at reasonable prices during fair week. It is anticipated that all hotels will be full, making it necessary for many to secure lodgings elsewhere. To meet such contingency arrangements have been made.

THE APPEAL TO CLASS PREJUDICE.

The chairman of the democratic congressional committee, Senator Faulkner, said in a recent interview that he was afraid the campaign would develop into a contest between the masses of the people and the aggregated wealth of the country. He remarked that the financial question "is coming to become a question between the standards and gives promise of becoming a question between the masses and the classes."

He deplored this and of course laid the responsibility for it upon the advocates of honest money. This statement of Senator Faulkner's was intended to be misleading, the truth being that for years the free silver forces have labored incessantly to create class prejudice and to array the people of the south and west against the people of the north and east.

For the last four years the sectional and class issues have been the one most familiar to those who have engaged in campaigns where the question of free coinage has been discussed before the people by democrats and populists. No one has contributed more to the creation and fostering of class prejudice than W. J. Bryan. He has persistently denounced the capitalists of the country, the manufacturers and all classes of moneyed men, asserting that they are the enemies of labor and of the agricultural producer and by every plausible and persuasive sophistry seeking to build up class prejudice. His speeches in congress seem with this sort of thing, while his free silver addresses throughout the country continually appealed to class prejudice by contrasting the poor with the rich, the debtor with the creditor. All through his public career the free silver candidate has been playing upon this string. It has been his stock in trade as an orator and has been the principal means by which he has attracted to himself the following he has, the large majority of whom are lashed with bitter prejudices against men of means. Even when taking leave of his neighbors to go to New York Mr. Bryan informed them, by way of explaining the selection of that city for his formal notification, that he intended to open his battle in the heart of the enemy's country, thus implying that eastern people and eastern interests are hostile to the people and interests of the west.

Talk with a supporter of the popular ticket and he will inveigh with vindictive bitterness against capitalists and bankers, particularly those of the east, applying to them the harshest terms of denunciation. They can find nothing in this class of their fellow citizens to commend, but everything to condemn. The supporters of honest money, on the other hand, make no appeal to the prejudice of any class. They urge that policy which they believe is best for the interests and welfare of all classes—for the debtor and the creditor, the producer and the laborer. They contend for that which they believe will best subserve the interests of every section of the country, recognizing the inter-dependence of all and the obvious fact that no one portion of our country can suffer without the effect being felt everywhere. Hope of free silver victory is in making the contest one of "the masses against the classes," as Senator Faulkner puts it. Hope of honest money triumph is in convincing the people that the welfare of all will be best subserved by maintaining a currency equal to the best in the world.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Kansas acted wisely in renominating Governor Morrill. He has made a good chief executive and is deservedly popular. Two years ago he was elected by a plurality of over 30,000, his total vote being 148,697. It is possible that the republican vote in Kansas this year will not be so large as it was two years ago, but there is reason to believe that the party will win there, since there is no serious defection in its ranks and it has a state ticket composed of men who will make an active and aggressive campaign.

The platform adopted is in full accord with the declarations of the national convention on the currency, protection and reciprocity. The republicans of Kansas do not believe that the United States could safely coin silver at 16 to 1 and they are for the existing standard. They believe that the best interests of the country would be subserved by restoring protection and reciprocity and they declare for those policies. Thus they are in harmony with the party throughout the country and should make a winning fight. It is to be presumed that there will be no delay in opening the campaign and that it will be vigorously fought from start to finish, for the leaders undoubtedly realize the necessity for hard and steady fighting.

PROMISED FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The statement of a London paper, that in anticipation of the election of McKinley a number of English manufacturers are projecting branches in the United States, is entirely credible. Immediately after the enactment of the tariff law of 1890 a very large amount of foreign capital came to the United States for investment in manufacturing enterprises, this having much to do with the remarkable industrial progress and the general prosperity of that period. There is every reason to believe that with a restoration of protection there would again be a great inflow of foreign capital, for there would be a stronger inducement than six years ago, since republican success would also carry with it assurance of the maintenance for many years of the existing monetary standard.

There is an enormous amount of idle capital in Europe and with protection and sound money as the fixed policy of the United States there would be presented here the most inviting field in the world for the investment of this capital. It is not now being attracted by speculative ventures in remote parts of the earth. Its experience in Australia, South Africa and some other quarters has not been such as to encourage further extensive investments in those regions. It is waiting for the oppor-

tunity to go where there is stability and soundness and this nation of 70,000,000 of people, with boundless resources still to be developed and magnificent chances for both capital and labor, would offer just the desired opportunity if assured the policy necessary to development and relieved of the danger of currency debasement. The success of the republican party next November will effect both of these results. It will assure a tariff policy under which our industries can grow and it will settle the fact that the American people want their money to continue equal to the best money of the civilized world. With that accomplished foreign capital will come here in greater volume than ever before, to the benefit of all interests and especially the interests of the producer and laborer. This added to the hundreds of millions of home capital that would be brought into active use could not fail to bring on an era of great prosperity for all classes of our people.

THE RATIO QUESTION.

Mr. Bryan's former paper has become hopelessly involved in the contradiction of its own assertions as to the probable effects of 16 to 1 free coinage. In answer to a very pointed inquiry, it says that in 1873 "silver was worth \$132 an ounce and the silver dollar therefore worth 103 cents, because and only because France at that time had free and unlimited coinage at 15 1/2 to 1." It goes on further to explain this difference of 3 cents by asserting that "the ratio which fixes the highest market value will prevail not only in that country but will fix values in other countries as well. Prices seek a common level. The French ratio fixed the price of silver all over the world because it placed the highest valuation upon it and silver could not be bought for less than \$132 an ounce anywhere as long as France stood ready to accept it at that value for coinage."

This is a fine specimen of free silver sophistry. Whenever one country establishes a ratio, we are told, that value will prevail there and everywhere throughout the world provided it fixes the highest market value. Highest market value of what? Of silver, we suppose, and not of gold. Then how is it possible for silver ever to have fallen. At the close of the fifteenth century the market ratio of silver and gold was 10 to 1 and free coinage prevailed in all the principal countries of Europe. If Mr. Bryan's former paper is right, then it could never have fallen below 10 to 1 so long as any one country stood ready to coin it at that ratio. But it did fall. It fell from 10 to 1 to 11 to 1 and from 11 to 1 to 12 to 1 and so on until at the beginning of this century it was about 15 1/2 to 1. Yet all this time there was free coinage in various countries at the highest market value. But the argument refutes itself. The original ratio of the United States was not 16 to 1 nor 15 1/2 to 1, but 15 to 1. The United States ratio, therefore, from 1792 to 1834 placed the highest valuation on silver, but did it prevail? It did not prevail in France or in any of the European countries which kept on coining money undisturbed at the lower ratio of 15 1/2 to 1. It did not even prevail in the United States, because it drove the undervalued gold out of the country and compelled congress to change the ratio. If the highest mint ratio always prevails throughout the world, why didn't the French ratio prevail up to 1876, when France suspended unlimited coinage. Was not the French mint open at the ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 three years after the United States discontinued unlimited coinage at 16 to 1? If the highest mint ratio always prevails, how could the act of 1873 discontinuing American 16 to 1 coinage have had any effect whatever when the higher ratio of 15 1/2 to 1 was being maintained in France and the Latin union? If the highest mint ratio always prevails throughout the world so long as a single country stands ready to accept it at that value for coinage, why does not the existing Mexican ratio of about 16 to 1 now prevail?

If that ratio will prevail throughout the world that fixes the highest value upon silver, why not also that ratio which fixes the highest value upon gold? If any one nation can bring the market price of silver up by simply establishing a mint ratio and offering to coin all bullion presented, why can't it bring the value of gold up by a similar process? And if so, why restore the ratio of 16 to 1? Why not ask for the highest ratio that prevailed in 1873, the French ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, and restore the price of silver to \$132 per ounce instead of \$120 per ounce? Why not the ratio of 15 to 1 that was given up by the United States in 1847? Why not the ratio of 10 to 1 that prevailed generally in 1492? Why a ratio at all? Why not 1 to 1?

The report of the State Banking board just made shows that on the 30th day of June there was on deposit in savings banks in Nebraska \$2,406,855.35 in general deposits. This sum was made up of small deposits of the wage earner, salaried clerks, women, children, trust funds of societies and so forth. Reducing the country to the basis of a 50-cent dollar would mean cutting in half the savings of all these people. Would it be an honest dollar that would defraud every savings bank depositor in the country?

The railroads of Chicago gave three-quarters of a million in cold cash in aid of the World's fair. They got it all back with interest as a matter of course, but the money they put up was of incalculable benefit to Chicago and to the World's fair. It goes without saying that the railroads centering here will be the first to receive benefits from Transmississippi Exposition business. What will they subscribe in aid of the enterprise?

It is not quite fourteen months since the shortage in the city treasury was made public. Of course we cannot expect the men who are under bond to meet this loss to decide what they intend to do in so short a time. In the interval the taxpayers are paying interest on the deficit and the city

authorities, who might be expected to prevent the deficit, are still waiting for something to turn up.

President Barnes of the State Board of Agriculture gives the assurance that the state fair this year will prove to be 30 per cent larger in extent and variety of exhibits than any former state fair. All conditions seem to point to this conclusion. "Satisfied that the state show will excel anything heretofore done, the people will throng the grounds throughout the entire week."

Standing by the Platform. Possibly Mr. Bryan's eagerness to begin distributing pamphlets explains the popular platform's hostility to civil service reform.

The "Obvious Bankers." Missouri democrats who care to be consistent have a fine opportunity this year to manifest their hostility to national banks by refusing to support the national banks when their party has nominated for governor.

The Blaine Silver Fate. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Mr. Blaine is being represented by the silver men in the west as having favored the restoration of silver when he was in congress. This is far from being the fact. Mr. Blaine was impressed with the desirability of restoring the gold standard, but he uniformly opposed action by the United States alone. He even voted against the Bland-Allison act in 1875, and supported President Hayes' unsuccessful veto. His speech on that occasion is now being reprinted for distribution in the west.

If Free Silver Wins. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Landlord—I shall have to raise the rent from \$15 to \$20 a month. Tenant—Great heavens! I can't stand such a rent! Landlord—I'm sorry, but these silver dollars you pay with are worth only half as much as the dollars you said you had when the country was on a gold basis and I have to double the rent to get the same value. Tenant—But my salary has not been doubled and there is no prospect of such an increase. Landlord—That's your affair. If you're sorry, but business is business.

An Editorial Conundrum. New York Sun. Is Hon. William J. Bryan, formerly of the Omaha Tribune, a republican or a democrat from a flame-tipped pen in the editorial rooms of our esteemed contemporary, the Troy Press? Listen and you will be puzzled.

"Youthful, inspiring, and magnetic, and leaping in one brilliant bound to a nomination for which a myriad statesmen have struggled and plotted in vain during their best years of public service, Bryan is projected before the country with a dramatic effect and a popular approval which has not been witnessed since the days of Jackson. The sense and evokes the spontaneous admiration of the populace. The anxiety to hear him speak is so great that the streets are thronged with his admirers, and his voice is sufficient to overflow the largest hall in America, and we doubt not the most expensive enclosure of the metropolis will be filled with his admirers. The 'democratizing' of a fluctuating and obsolete standard of value was not a necessity of progress, but a 'democratizing' of the early methods of crossing streams." Memphis Sunday Herald: Tom Watson, in opening his campaign, said to 3,000 admiring Georgia populists the other day: "We will stand by Bryan. He has been with us and fought for our policies." Of course he has, and is doing so at present. "We will stand by Bryan, he has been with us and fought for our policies." Of course he has, and is doing so at present. "We will stand by Bryan, he has been with us and fought for our policies." Of course he has, and is doing so at present.

WASP HIRE A HALL.

A Distinct View of Political Discourse in Lincoln. There seems to be more politics to the square inch in Lincoln, Neb., than in any other town in the country. Joy over the election of Bryan has been everywhere.

THE SIZE OF IT.

A Financial Journal on the Results of Bryan's Election. In a recent issue of the Financial and Commercial World there is an interesting and probable forecast of the result of the election of Mr. Bryan, with a majority of congress pledged to the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

How would it work? Wholesale Scaling of Debts and Wages by Free Silver. New York Sun. If we could all repudiate half our debts and half our wages, it would be much easier to do for all of us to get rich. The necessity of paying what we owe makes a constant drain on our resources; the necessity of discharging our obligations, half our debts, would not our bank accounts grow much faster?

But that is not the plan for accumulating riches. If that is all we pay only half of what we owe to other people, we shall get only half of what is owing to us. It works just the other way. If we pay only half of our debts, we shall be obliged to take them also. If you make up your mind that Bryan is the candidate to vote for, you will have decided long to discontinue the 100-cent work. When you go to your butcher or your grocer with your 50-cent dollar he will give you 50 cents for groceries or meat for it, and no more. He is not going to sell 100 cents' worth for 50 cents. He is not in business for the purpose of losing money. His goods are sold out of use. Silver men would foresee this, and their free coinage act would provide for an immediate issue of silver certificates at the 16 to 1 ratio (16 cents for the dollar). The whole world would share in the rush to get certificates before they fell to the ultimate bullion value of the silver. The certificates would be a time for such money, as was to be had, but with the issue of certificates a new inflation would begin.

The United States would receive silver from all the world so long as the silver dollar here would exchange for more than 100 cents of the bullion it contained. The world's stock of silver is over \$4,000,000,000, a great part of which would come to take the place of gold. Wheat and cotton would however continue to sell abroad at gold prices, while our farmers would pay inflated silver prices for their supplies. But the Argentine would compete with us to increased advantage and farm prices would be worse than ever. After a few years of suffering the United States would be in a state of bankruptcy, but would be loaded down with depreciated silver; its currency would be in sad disorder, its credit would be gone, and it would be a long time to recover from. In view of this demoralization the world asks pertinently, "Is the game worth the candle?"

MR. BRYAN'S THE STUMP.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): Bryan's speeches on his present tour are chiefly remarkable for the fact that he has a populist nomination on his hands.

Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): "I am not distributing postcards yet, but I hope to be before very long," said Mr. Bryan at Ada, O. This is the Bryan lately compared with Abraham Lincoln.

Davenport Republican (rep.): Mr. Bryan again showed his insincerity in his Davenport speech. "I understand 'I understand' this is a gold town. But we will give you both gold and silver." Mr. Bryan very well knows that the free coinage which is proposed would place the country on a silver standard.

Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.): Bryan, in the most puerile manner of speeches made by a presidential candidate, is telling the people that they must study the question of the currency, and yet he is telling them to listen to the silver men. He is telling anything about this question from others. They certainly are not learning anything about it from Bryan.

Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): None of the numerous presidential stumping tours in this country during the past has shown a series of as weak and imbecile speeches as those which Candidate Bryan has delivered so far on his trips since his nomination. Not one of his speeches has had eloquence or dignity. A few are barely commonplace.

Brooklyn Eagle (dem.): There is nothing like being a man of the people. When Bryan left Lincoln for New York a neighbor reached through the crowd to shake his hand, remarking that he had already shaken it once that day. The candidate replied that he hoped that the man would not shake hands with Candidate Bryan again until more of this sort of talk before election.

New York Sun (dem.): In his speech at St. Paul, Mr. William J. Bryan delivered himself of what might seem to be a rather unimportant and ordinary circumstance, but which has a direct application to the political campaign. "In the American people," said Mr. Bryan, "regardless of their political opinions, there is a patriotic appeal to the patriot."

Chicago Tribune: It is true that people in enormous numbers gather to see Mr. Bryan. It is also true that larger numbers assemble at the entrances to the circus tent.

Globe-Democrat: Bryan asserts that he has promised and will not promise an office of any kind to any person, and yet he has amused himself by making any number of such promises without any danger of ever being held up to fulfill them.

Chicago Record: It is planned to have all the candidates meet in a Kansas town some weeks hence, and there is hardly a man in the country who would not give up and ship out to New York to see the coffee when Mr. Sewall and Mr. Watson meet in the crowd.

Indianapolis Journal: That was rather a novel address of Secretary of Agriculture Morton's when he spoke of the "deferring" of fatboats in favor of steamboats and of the latter in favor of steel bridges and railroad trails. The "deferring" of a fluctuating and obsolete standard of value was not a necessity of progress, but a "deferring" of the early methods of crossing streams.

Memphis Sunday Herald: Tom Watson, in opening his campaign, said to 3,000 admiring Georgia populists the other day: "We will stand by Bryan. He has been with us and fought for our policies." Of course he has, and is doing so at present. "We will stand by Bryan, he has been with us and fought for our policies." Of course he has, and is doing so at present.

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SILVER IN SALVADOR.

Experiences of an Indiana Manufacturer in South America. Indiana Sentinel of Richmond, Ind. An object lesson of the operation of the free coinage of silver, furnishes his experiences in the Central American states. Mr. Sedgewick has the anomalous distinction of making money out of the free coinage laws in those states, of losing money at present on his enterprises in this country, and at the same time losing an ardent supporter of the gold standard. He is president of a large company of coffee exporters in Nicaragua and at Richmond; he is president of the Sedgewick & Co. of Chicago. He has recently returned from Nicaragua, where he has been most of the time for four years.

All the countries of South America," said Mr. Sedgewick to a correspondent of the Chicago Record, "excepting Chili and Salvador, have in operation at the present time the free and unlimited coinage of silver, substantially the same as it was in the United States. Chili is now getting on a gold standard, and Salvador, though having free coinage, is about to do so. It is materially by imposing a high protective tariff upon the metal to prevent foreign countries from using it as a dumping ground for their surplus silver. This modification is really a great way toward the gold standard, and Salvador is in much better condition than are others of the Central American states. You see an instance of how the free coinage of silver works in Nicaragua; similar instances could be found in all the neighboring states with like results."

"Our company gives employment to between 400 and 500 men. The average wages received is 41 cents a day. When we started the business four years ago we received the same price that we do now. Four years ago gold was worth 165 in silver; today it is worth 217. The 41 cents that our laborer receives today is worth only 19 cents, 27 1/2 cents in gold. The 41 cents that he receives today is worth only 19 cents. Silver has gone down and wages have gone down. The necessities of life are down correspondingly with silver."

"No, common sense says that a gold standard would appear to go up they went up. The truth is that silver went down and they, along with gold, remained about the same. Four years ago mules were worth 25 cents a yard in silver; today it is worth 33 cents a yard. Labor has not varied, a man's wages are the same. The price of one, either who has lost. Local professional men get less for their services, planters can buy less with their money, and they, they make and small dealers get less profit."

"You say that all citizens of the country lose by free coinage and continual depreciation of silver? Then who makes what they lose?"

"The wealthy exporters make it. There is a coffee area in Nicaragua forty miles square. Four companies, all composed of foreigners, buy up all the coffee grown in that territory and ship it away. Most all the coffee is shipped to New York. Our company is one of them. The companies stand together, so far as the price of coffee is concerned. They have a contract for their coffee 18 cents in silver four years ago and we give them the same now. It costs us 3 1/2 cents a pound to have it cleaned and shipped to New York. The coffee is actually cost us in gold about 11 cents a pound. In New York we sell it at the old price, 20 cents a pound, and make 9 cents profit. Our dividend last year was 35 per cent."

"Competition doesn't interfere much with you?"

"No, it doesn't; it is this way: There is a steady demand at 20 cents a pound for all the coffee that can be produced. Under those circumstances it is impossible to get a better price. Then, on the plantations there is no competition to speak of, for the planters have their regular buyers. They sell to one else. That may seem queer, but it is true. The people have thrown away more than a half of their earnings by passing their money to the planters, who adjust themselves to the new condition."

"But Americans are sharp and could adjust themselves to the new condition?"

"They could in time, but labor would be slowest to get its proper reward. The money which the laboring men would lose during years of depression would go into the coffers of the capitalists."

"The condition is much the same in all the free coinage states, and I will give you an instance of how money is being taken out of the pockets of the laboring men. Three years ago a little over our company owned a debt of \$10,000, due and payable in silver. We had the necessary gold to make it, but at that time the market price of gold was 185. The only man around who had the necessary silver offered us only 165 for our gold, but he said that if we chose he would lend us the necessary amount until we could get our gold exchanged and would charge us 1 per cent a month interest. We chose to borrow the silver from him. It was three months we had our gold exchanged and paid him. The same amount of gold that three months before would have paid off the debt, we had to pay for it at 185. He lent it off at that time, then paid the interest and left us a profit of \$250."

"Is there any gold in circulation there?"

"There is any gold in circulation there? It is very scarce. The people hardly know what gold is. I know a fellow who one day got hold of a \$20 gold piece and sold it to an American for 15 cents. He had a change money driver out of circulation the dealer's money."

"You say the 65 per cent tariff on silver in Salvador operates very well as a neutralizing force on free coinage evils?"

"Tolerably well; Salvador will have to give the tariff another 100 right away or the coffee will become a purely local product. The wages in all those countries are practically the same and in each case they are on a silver basis. In Nicaragua the wages are 40 cents a day, in Salvador today. The tariff has worked that gold is worth only 125 in Salvador. It operates this way: The wages are 40 cents a day, while in Salvador it is worth 31 1/2 cents. We have to pay in Salvador for our coffee 20 cents a pound and silver at 185. He lent it off at that time, then paid the interest and left us a profit of \$250."

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"Tolerably well; Salvador will have to give the tariff another 100 right away or the coffee will become a purely local product. The wages in all those countries are practically the same and in each case they are on a silver basis. In Nicaragua the wages are 40 cents a day, in Salvador today. The tariff has worked that gold is worth only 125 in Salvador. It operates this way: The wages are 40 cents a day, while in Salvador it is worth 31 1/2 cents. We have to pay in Salvador for our coffee 20 cents a pound and silver at 185. He lent it off at that time, then paid the interest and left us a profit of \$250."

Senator said: "Gold is the universal standard of the world. Everybody knows what gold dollar is worth."

The democratic sound money sentiment is notably strong in Alabama. There we are elected to the state assembly. These anti-silver democrats, held in Birmingham last Monday. Governor Thomas Jones addressed the meeting. Sound money democratic clubs have been organized in Eufaula, Mobile, Troy and Montgomery, all having a membership of 20.

Senator Caffery of Louisiana refuses to be bullied into supporting the Chicago platform. In a recent address in New Orleans he said: "No sudden abolition of popular franchise is to be made. It is a matter of conviction of my whole heart that I have no intention to subvert, no purpose to accomplish, outside of the plain duty that lies before me to keep unswerving an anti-silver democratic credentials that I bear. When such a party as elected me demands my resignation it will be instantly given."

General Horatio C. King, distinguished New York democrat, sharply rebuked the Tammany spokesmen for endorsing the Chicago ticket. In a letter to ex-Governor Flower he said: "I cannot comprehend how any man who loves his country can hesitate in this emergency or wait for a convention to be called to make its opinion known. These are troublous times, and recall the days of 1860 and '61, when Tammany was on the side of disunion, and Fernando Wood threatened secession. I am sure that you should attempt to pass through New York on the sacred mission of saving the union. Fortunately, you are the only democrat who we not hope that on sober second thought the rank and file, at least, will discover that it is not in sympathy with the anti-democratic, populist movement, and that the hybrid convention at Chicago?"

Dr. Robert Nourse of Falls Church, Va., a village just outside the city of Washington, recently addressed a Bryan radicalism meeting in that locality at which Senator Stewart was the principal speaker. "I heard the senator say that he had been twenty minutes long in behalf of silver," says Dr. Nourse. "He said a republican in that locality would be a curiosity to him, and that gold money was the only money I was a gold man. I told him I had the course of my convictions. He said I had made a mistake. He said that he had certainly had none, and at once charged him with talking free silver and of making mortgages payable in gold. He was much taken with the remark that he had mortgages in California; that the lawyer who arranged the mortgages had used a bank note, and that he had paid them both principal and interest were paid in gold. He said he had nothing to do with it where it was all left to his attorney. I learned that the mortgage on the whole Pacific coast, the part of the country most voracious for silver, demanded all payments made in gold. He said that he was still further amounted to this: They insisted that all the money that they cared to receive should be gold, and all the money they wanted to pay out should be depreciated silver."

HE LEFT A LASTING MONUMENT.

Death of the Man Who Built the Dome of the National Capitol. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The builder of the capitol dome is dead. He has left behind one of the most conspicuous monuments of this continent, and an example of architectural skill famous the world over. The man, notwithstanding his achievement, was little known. His name was George H. Miller. He entered the office of the architect